NIELOTS GARDEN.
While EVENING are BLUTLEGOR, THE MOUNTIBANK, Mostly Vermin, Mosco, Burnett Richard, Bulledel, Barry, Hollows, History Weils, Mics Evenett, Mrs. Charleson.

THIS EVENING, as R. DAVID COPERFIELD Rows, Bod-lace, Scalled, Suckey, Garrison, Morrey Misses Newton, Harns, Myers, Mrs. Gilbert.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at s-RORY O'NORE, LATEST FROM SEW-YORK, for and Mrs. barney Williams

THIS EVENING, Miss admirate Me, ben in MAZEPPA.

THE STATES AND THE STATES BRIDE BRIDE STATES BRIDE STATES

THE EVENING OF BOWERS THEATER.
THE EVENING SET EVA. 1 F. RISH PRINCESS THE
PLYICHUM OF MANY Miss Francy Henry, Miss Emma Reynolds,
Mesons, G. L. Fox, W. H. Winnier, Harden, G. K. Fox, D. Oskiey.

PARNEM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNOUS at 2, and THIS EVENING at 31 UNCLE
Jameson, Masses Jeinine Cleaver, Keiten, Scholl, Leburn, Messes,
Hadrey, Dacy, W. L. Jamison, H. E. Johnston, Havelind,
Bridgerer, Anderson, Wilton, ORE HUNDRED THOU SANGURE.

NEW YORK CIRCUS

THIS EVENING, of D. EQUESTIA AN god GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES: Mr. Junes Remines: Little Characte, Moster
Seagus Ser, James E. Coole, Mis. Carletta de Berg

THIS EVENING, THE ELLIPHANT, LES MISERABLES.

THE EVENING, BALLADE COMP AL ACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DELTS, A., PETER PIPES,

ETHIS EVEN'NO, at 8, 1987 N COST ERT-Mr. Robert Elder, Mass Notice String Mr. S. C. Samples, Mr. G. W. Coloy.

STUD O BUILDING, No. 13 West Further, TO DAY and tH SEVE, UNL candidated MARRIESTATUSS by Lord (4, Meal). "THE BATHE STORY," "LA COSTA BING 1.4.," "S. 1.0.", and others.

GODDAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. J. C. SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY No. 245 Broadesy.
TO DAY and Pulls LYE SING, excluding of the Pointing by Mr.
Wen. Resemble Statistics CRISCID BY REZBEROS, by the
bounds of the Soldiers Univane Home.

PRODREYS ATHENEUM.
THIS EVENING, S.R. CONCERT BY THE ALLEGHANIANS,
Consider and Bell Ringer.

Unginess Notices.

WE WILL YEA II our "Susy" to say, "A blessing an Mos. Wiresnow for ne-plug her to entrive and escape the griping. bolick of and trething see . We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. The Scorning State performs precisely what it proas she to-the physical eavier of the infant rece. Extract from the Rev. C. Z. Whise a poter.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE has reclaived universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the mair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures heldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the

Always have a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is safe and a certa'm cure for Boros, Scolis. Piles, Cuts, Equises, Corns, Humbons and Old Scree. Sold by all Divigilate at 25 cents a box. Dopot. No. 49 Cedar st., New York.

CREVALUE'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR CHEVALIDES LIFE FOR THE HAIR

NEVER FAILS to recover gray built to its original color, freshness
and beauty; will Positival's stop its falling out; will SURVLY
promote its growth; is CRETAIN to impure life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, col and healthy condition
contains nothing injurious; has No FQUAL as HAIR DRESSING
and is in lorsed by our best physicians. I assure you ladies and
gentlemen, it is all you require for the bair. Soid by all druggists.

3.500.-THE NATIONAL BEICK MACHINE, with only Pero Houses, makes 3500 bricks per hour, with straight, well defined edges, and the bricks will stand all climates, while those Ing EXPOSED TO PROST.

SARAH A. CREVALIER, M. D.

A. Raqua. General Abent. No. 141 Bromlway, N. V. 3.0800 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHING with only ONE HORSE POWER; and will make out of the same amount of timber one TRIRD NORE SHINGLES than can be made by any aswing ablogle machine. A. Requa, General

gent, No. 141 Erosdovay, New York BIOKBENE is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and ministive excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how pro-locust, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a core for afflictions centuring in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is Sentew six night, vitality and physical ability. \$1 per bottle, sold by Druggists. Dopot, No. 28 Dey et., N. Y.

CEDAR CAMPROR for use against Moths is Clothing. Its advantages, efficiency, scon-sory, imparts sweet oder to the clothes, and sure to last through Iwelve months. Every druggist has it. HAKRIS & CHAPKAK, Boston.

DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE-SALVE cures the worst same of Galls, Scratches, Swellings, Pricks, Cuts, Sprains and Bruless Every horse owner should have it. Said by all Druggists at 50 cents

IMPORTANT. The celebrated En appart Hart with Guita-Percise Band, Intro-duced by Tanar, No. 4 of Broadway, will be opened and for sale on and after Turnavar, the 25th met. by all the fushionable batters in the United States.

HYGUNIC WINE is approved by the Imperial School Melline of Paris. It contains no also be that for is him and the finest of pure way and is too make no and preserved by the

To Datter is a .- Grant

THE AMERICAN PATANCE WATCH SAFE!

It delt a recurrency are, and protects your watches. For sale eve General Acents, No. 402 Broadway. MARYIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

Market burners of the same and the considered and warranted principly dry. Also a large assertioned of bunkers and Marrian of Practice of the State of the Stat GREAT HAILDOAD LUXURY.—The Posterante HFAD-Ract of Pocket Balls. Patented Western B. Adjusted in a Extract. Proceed superior to a Secretary for Western Bullet a line. Agents without an interpriting sizes. Free \$6. A formal discount. Address John R. Hould N. A. Sonsteat, New Yells. Dr. LEVETT'S Patent Combination Gold Web and Rabber Sass-an extraordinary improvement in artificial teetls. No. 16 East Twentists at 8 to house from Broadway.

A. A.-Dr. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PROMIUM TRUSS. easiest in nam; no back pressure; makes a final cure. Hazanozo's.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, and IUAURHEA .- The salest de to Dr. Buckwall o STREET C. C. T. - DIARRHEA AND CHOLORA C EVIDENCES

HULL'S DEMULCENT SOAP.

No. 22 Park row N. T.

Fragrant, Healing and Emofilient, for the Nursery and Bath.

Coward of the other styles. Sold by all Festers. Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac-

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGRS, SUPPOSTRES, &C.—MARSS & Co. * Radical Cure Trus Office only at No. 2 Veneves. Lady strendant. LUMBER.

William, Warnors & Co.,
First-ave., corner Turry-minutest.
have the largest stock of Lumman in the city, which they sell in competition with the Albany and Troy Yards. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best THE SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, with improvements and stachments for every specialty, including Button Hole Machines. No. 458 Broadway.

THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-

Howe Sewing Machine Company. -ELIAS Howe, President, No. 699 Steadway. Aprils wanted.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Memofactorer. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CONPARY, No. 45 Broadway.

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE—A TIGHT FITCH, WITH A SINGLE THEFAD:—See "Grand Trial of Sewing schimes"—sent free, with samples of Work—No. 508 Broadway. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair, without dyeing; is the finest hair dressing known. Use no dyes, or liquid preparations. Depot No. 51 Barcley et. Rheumatism of years standing is being daily cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RESUMATIO RESERVE.

DYSPERSIA TABLETS—For Indigestion, Heartburn, c., manufactured only by S. G. Welling, and sold by all Druggists.

Billions Arrack ! Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, Oppression across the Stanish and Chest, Low Spirite Res ordings ills of life are more widely provalent than these Billions dis orders, and yet they may readily be gut sid of by using Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS by whose operation the Lover will be rapidly re-

MOTH AND PRECELES.

hotta AND PRECKLES.
Ladies affected with Discolorations on the Face, called math patches, or freekles, absold use Penny's Celebrated Morn and Lauchine Lotins, it is admitted. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Print, Demartmonts, No. 49 fonds, N. Y. Sold by all druggists in Now-THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-

stored to healthy action, the withsted secretions of the storach

recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists.

The "heat" true to soldier, and low to officers and civilians, 1,000 Closenes at, Phila. Astor ed., N.Y., 19 Green et., Boston. Avoid Brechan of contaminate of his patents.

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New Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anarymous Communications. Whateveris intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad

anty for his good futie. An business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tarn ENE," New-York

The Tribune in London.

STATERS BROTHERS, American Agents for Locatics, it Rendelts of Court Online, W. C., are Agents for the east Title PRIBUNE. They will also receive Seasontone and Approximately.

NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL NEWS.

Mexican correspondence states that the French war steamer Emperor was wrecked while going to Guadalajara. It is likewise stated that Methodela was assembed on the morning of the 1st mat, by 1,200 Junrists under Escabedo. The Laberals were permitted to retire, losing 39 officers and 17 men. The guerrillas of Perez were defeated by Col. Trevens at Sonado on the 2nd ult, losing 28 killed and three wounded. The Imperials took 14 prisoners and

A large number of Fentan officials, representing all the Circles in the Manhattan District, met yesierday, and recognized the authority of James Stephens as the Chief Organizar of that body and their only leader. This may be appeared to actile the coffee of the Robetts faction.

Mr. Stephens speaks in New Haven to night.

In a second telegraphic contest, Mr. Kettles of Fall River, Mass, has again been acjudged champion telegrapher of New-England and New York. The Fall River Monator considers and the most rapid and correct operator in this country, if not in the world. Mr. John M. Way, who brought a suit against one of

certain people who paid him a visit one day during the war and compelled him to make a loyal speech and hoist Union colors has received a verdict of \$100. He alleged his damages at \$23,000. his damages at \$20,000.

A brutal fight occurred at New-Orleans on Sanday, May between Tom King and Bill Farrell. Eighty-three rounds were fought in one hour and eight minutes, and then the backers of the person last-named acknowledged

The Old-School Prest yterian body, in session at St. Louis, excludes the Louisville Presbytery, which includes the Rev. Stunt Robinson and several other divines of his type. The Assembly is said to be loyal by a majority of

Archbishop McClosky is endeavoring to push forward the cork of building the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, leasures will be devised which, it is believed, will afford afficient funds for carrying on the work with vigor.

The weather yesteriay was extremely pleasant, and during the afternoon quite warm for the season. Rain began to fall moderately shortly aftermidnight, and continued up to the hour of going to press.

thined up to the hour of going to press.

By the Tennesses Kailroad bridge catastrophe one man was killed and eight were wounded, and by the explosion of the steamer Lion near Montreal on Thursday six were killed and seven injured.

The Noelte extradition case was again before the United States Commissioner on Saturday, and, without reaching anothing like a result, the matter was postponed till today at 12 o clock.

The late Moses Ward, father of Gov. Ward of New-Jersey, bequeathed \$15,000 to the Newark Orphan Asylum to enable them to add a new wing to the buildings now in use.

The Grant House at Franklin, Pa., was burned on Saturday at a loss of \$60,000. One woman is known to have lost her life and it is feared two others have beside. Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas have been extensive, and are productive of very great and good results. The freed people are wholly self-supporting. Gov. Fenton has called an extra session of the State Senate for Tuesday, June 12, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of trying the Oneida County Judge.

We are informed that by a freaty with the Oughee Sho-Oughee mines ceded to the United States.

In Philadelphia a thief robbed a broker's boy of \$3,000 a the street, but was immediately knocked down by a by-ander and handed over to the police. Some of the wealthy residents of Cincinnati propose re-uilding Pike's Opera House after the style of its former

They had a tornado at Rochester, N. V., yesterday, attended with the usual results in the way of toppied chimnies, unrocted buildings, &c. The internal revenue assessment in New-Orlsans for as past year amounts to \$1,487,000, an increase over the

he operation of the Eleans law in this city and vicinity

There is untold suffering in the flooded districts of outsides, and to be crown-sessure continually expected. The Rev. Dr. Wilmer has been elected to become the accessor of the late Bishop Polk in Louisiana.

A tornado in Clark County, Mississippi, last week up-noted ties and destroyed buildings and crops. Johnson meetings occurred in Philodelphia and in Westminster, Macyland, on Saturday,

There was a murder at Port Ewen, N. Y., on Saturday, Gold was stendy all day on Saturday, and closed at 130

Letters from correspondents, and other news matter of interest, will be found on the other side of this morning's paper.

be found in another column, is well worth reading as the calm judgment of European Republicans upon the present attitude of affairs in this country.

We ask attention to a statement we print elsewhere of Gov. Fenton's action in the case of Zeno Barnham. The shameful assaults made on the Governor by those who did not inquire as to the facts, because ther did not care for them, seem to render this vadication necessary; but we do not believe the public can again be moved to censure the Governor unbeard.

The old school Presbyterian Assembly, which is now in session in St. Louis, does not mean to repu- tary has done well in supplying the demand from his diate the deliverance of last year against Slavery. The vanificant 3e per cent, premium. But it is true that onisville Presbytery having passed at its last annual he cannot always have Nine Millions per week to diate the deliverance of last year against Slavery. The meeting a resolution to repudiate that action, the General Assembly on May 18, by the large majority of 201 against 50, excluded the Louisville Presbytery Commissioners. The pro-Slavery party was, of course, greatly incensed at this act. Ex-Gov. Wickliffe, one of the Lay Commissioners, declared it to be infamous. Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, threatened with the secession of all who sympathized with the Louisville brethren, but the Assembly remained unmoved.

We ask attention to the report, elsewhere printed, of an interview between the Freedmen of Wilmington and Gen. Steadman, now officiating as Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau. Without undertaking to say that the management of the Bureau is perfect, we may safely refer to the testimony of the freedmen themselves as showing that it is an his profession (the law) until he had acquired a comefficient protection to them. If it were not.

the Freedmen's Bureau and these blessed schools from our children? These things have been our eat and our drink. They have not been edification to those

who opposed us." Another says: "When the people of the State of North Carolina will give up to allow us justice, we can get along without the Bureau; but unless this is done, we cannot get along in quietness without it." A fourth speaker says: "Remove the Freedmen's Bureau to-morrow, and in less than two weeks you will have to allay a riot in Wilmington. * * It would be better if we had been left in Slavery and never brought out than to be left in the hands of our enemies." And even more strongly, he adds: "If the Freedmen's Bureau was removed, a colored man would have better sense than to speak a word in behalf of the colored man's rights, for fear of his life."

It is understood that Gens. Steadman and Fullerton were sent South to make a case against the Bureau. They may make twenty reports of abuses and mismanagement, but they can say nothing which will outweigh the effect of such testimony as this to the absolute necessity of the Bureau. The last speaker at this meeting summed up the case in a sentence: "If the Bureau goes, I go too."

NINE MILLIONS PER WEEK.

The naked fact that Nine Millions of Dollars in gold were exported from New-York alone during the week ending with Saturday last, must challenge attention. We say Nine Millions; for, though the amount which was officially reported as on freight was \$8,763,295, whereof \$5,873,500 went on Saturday alone, no one will doubt that the small amounts taken by travelers and in express packages that do not figure in the steamships' manifests will swell the total above Nine

We are not alarmed by this exodus. We view it not so much as the disease as a symptom of recovery. This country has become a large producer of the Precious Metals, and can afford to spare a portion of its annual product. And, as between exporting Gold and exporting Bonds, State, National, or corporate, we decidedly prefer the former. It is not, therefore, the payment last week of Nine Millions of the heavy debt we owe to Europe, but the existence of that debt, the means whereby it was created, the policy which tends to perpetuate and even increase our indebtedness to foreign nations, to which we would call attention. Much ingenuity has been expended to befor the

subject of a Balance of Trade. We have been told that the exportation of a cargo of ice, costing \$10,000. with the importation in payment therefor of a cargo of tropical fruit worth \$100,000, seems to create an adverse balance of \$90,000, when it does nothing of the kind. A hundred such cases have been cited to obscure the immutable fact that a nation (or person) that buys and consumes more than its surplus products sell for is on the high road to bankeuptcy. A nation which imports Silks, Wines and other luxuries, to such an extent that it must export bonds and other mortgages on posterity to pay for them, or draw more heavily on its reserves of the Precious Metals and other concrete and indestructible values, is going wrong, and should be arrested in its downhill course before it can reach the natural terminus of the Road to Ruin. Hence, we have done our utmost, though with poor success, to secure a prompt Resumption of Specie Payments. That would have checked importations by knocking down prices and enabling us to produce at home millions' worth that we are now recklessly buying abroad. High prices are coveted by large producers, by workers for wages, by those in debt; yet they are not the less perilous and unwholesome. It is a deplorable fact that nine-tenths of our books might today be manufactured in Great Britain and imported cheaper than they can be made here; and Wheat has recently been brought from Europe to feed this agricultural people. Beside Cotton, there is scarcely an American product but Gold that can now be exported without loss. Hence the pull upon us for Nine Millions of Gold in a week.

The Herald, which has been the high priest of in flation and Non-Resumption, thus exults over the

Every now and then, a certain class of financial theorists predict a reculsion, a universal smash-up, and all sorts of critical flowers of the product are constitutionally hears, and no amount of argument of facts showing the contrary can knock the theories out of their heads. If the prediction he not fuffilled at the time stated, they say the c-fastrophe is only deferred, and will surely come. They have been repeating all along since the war closed their glossay forebodings that we should have a terrible requision in this country. Even the the war closed their glosmy forebodings that we should have a terrible revusion in this country. Even the Secretary of the Treasury, about a year ago, was one of those propiets of evil. They predicated their theories and predictions on what they called an inflated currency, and arged the necessity of immediate contraction as a preventive or remedy. In the face of all this, the country was never more prosperious. The enormous burdens imposed upon us by the wardney been carried with case, they have not checked our onward progress in developing industry, commerce and wealth. Nor has our unparalleled prosperity been fic intone or unbusting. It is sound and substantial, and is based upon positive production, procress, and the increase and copitalization of solid wealth. The currency represents but a small portion of this wealth. So great and continued has been our passpering that those who predicted diseased a have been a conjuded to express their surprise. They have been forced to confess that the country is design very west, not a this table, and some others of country is design very west. Not allock and some others of our public men begin to search something about the true condition of the country, for we have observed a change in their language and course with regard to quarations of their country in their fanguage and course with regard to quarations of the country and finise prediction of the press, which is easily the interest grait. A portion of the press, which is easily the interest grait. A portion of the press, which is easily the interest grait, a portion of the press, which is easily the interest grait. A portion of the press, which is easily the interest grait, a portion of the press, which is easily the proper the properties of the country is settling down healtfully to the best settle of things brought about by the war.

—We beg The Heruld to count The Trends and

-We beg The Hereld to count THE TRIBUNE among those who do not consider that "The country is doing very well;" on the contrary, we believe that it is doing badly, and must continue to do badly until either we return to a Par Currency and lower prices, or so increase our Tariff as to reduce the average of our imports below that of our exports. We cannot go on as we are going; for we shall not always have Nine Millions of Gold per week to spare. Even the

commercial column of this same Herald says: The address of the Swiss Conventions, which will be found in another column, is well worth reading as the calm judgment of European Republicans upon the present attitude of affairs in this country.

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Che policy of the Treasury, in sacrificing so much of its gold to keen the premium from rising above 130, is very questionable, as, in the create of anything like the present drain to the tream of this same trace as a says.

Commercial column of this says.

Che policy of the Treasury, in sacrificing so much of its sail to the premium from rising above 130, is very questionable, as, in the create of anything like the present drain fall the same trace and the same at the same time, be aided by that distrust of a higher premium which would seize upon importers and others having occasion to buy gold, and hence the premium work time all the higher in consequence of the Coverance Laving exhausted its supart. By keeping the price at law in the face of the large demand for ship in the face of the large demand for ship in the face and ship it, with a view to after a management if at higher facers. Unless therefore, the face is now should take a more invorable turn as effecting a rew should take a more invorable turn as effecting a rew should take a more favorable turn as effecting at the face of the face is now as in likely to find that it made a microscial commencing thus easily to assume control of the matter full face freezents not more as, the export of specie this week continuously state been much summer.

We also a second to this reasoning. Since we

-We do not assent to this reasoning. Since we owe the money, it is better to pay it; and the Secrespare; and it is high time that we had provided another way of making both ends meet. That way, we submit, is to be obtained through increasing the Tariff and contracting the Currency, so as to reduce our imports and increase our exports.

Gen. Henry S. Lane, U. S. Senator from Indiana. has notified his constituents that he will, because of his years, decline a reflection. They will hear this with regret. Gen. Lane entered Congress as a Whig representative from the Montgomery district, Indiana. in 1841, having been elected in the Harrison campaign. He was promptly recognized as one of the three ablest and most brilliant new Members who took seats in the remarkably able XXVIIth Congress. At the close of his term, he retired and devoted himself to petence, when he reentered the political arena, and

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A other speaker with homely force asks: "Take away no statesman whom she honors or who honors her more than Henry S. Lane.

BUYING LAND.

The Ohio State Journal demurs to THE TRIBUNE'S advice to those who can do so without running in debt to buy and own land. Says The Journal: "Not being a philosopher, we have never been able to see how a starting artisan of New-York city could travel some thousand miles, buy land, clear it, and live on nothing a year until it could be made productive. All these things are probably clear enough to the philosophic mind, from a metropolitan stand-point. The activer might live on blackberries and crabapples for one year, till his crops should grow—but how could be pay for his Weeklix Trintxe."

Answer .- Admitting that there is "a starving artisan" in our City, we are not aware that we have ever asserted the feasibility of his doing what The Journal here sets before him. Nor have we urged all who lack land to travel "some thousand miles" in quest of it. There are cheap lands to-day in Vermont, in New-Jersey, and even in this State-lands that an honest, worthy, energetic man can buy and work,

though unable to pay for them.

But let us suppose there is "a starving artisan" in our City-a hale, resolute, worthy man, who is hungry because he can get no work. We say to this man, Step right off into the country, and ask for work at every farm-house till you find it. Don't stay here to take care of your family; for if you can earn nothing, you can do them no good. Work for such wages as ou can get, till better are offered you; and when work fails, push Westward and try again. If you are half a man, you can earn at least \$100 beyoud the cost of your subsistence before Winter: and, with \$100 once pocketed, a well man need never again be hungry. And, whenever you can do so, become owner of a little land. It need not be far West; it need not even be a farm; for the man who owns an acre of good land can almost always work for himself when he can get no work from others. And we long to see the day when men who do not choose to work for the wages offered them may go home and work for themselves instead of hanging around grogshops.

It would be easy to prove that a poor man can never migrate from Europe to America, or from the banks of the Hudson to those of the Illinois and Kanas. In spite of these demonstrations, however, energetic poor men are constantly doing what is proved impossible; and they generally mend their fortunes by so doing. Probably a majority of the pioneers of this country set out for their new homes worth less than \$100 each; yet they bought lands, built cabins, cleared off timber, fenced and tilled fields, and left their children in far better circumstances than if they had heeded such counsels as those of The Journal. We trust many more will follow their beneficent example.

-As to paying for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we ad mit that "a starving artisan" cannot do it; but there never yet was a pioneer settled on his own land that really wanted THE TRIBUNE who did not find the means of paying for it, and did not realize that he was profited rather than impoverished thereby. So it will be, we doubt not, with several hundreds of thousands more of them in the future.

TEXAS. The hearty Unionists of Texas have determined to contest their State at her ensuing election, though without a hope of success. That is right. Though they should now poll but Ten Thousand Votes, they will have gained by organization a status and a knowledge of each other which will be of immense value to them in the future. Every year will increase their numbers and their influence, until the ville, will be forever honorable memories to you and decay of the Rebel spirit will give them the ascendancy. If all men voted, they would be a majority now; with two-thirds of their number denied the Right of Suffrage by a Rebel Convention, they must "learn to labor and to wait." The following is their "1. That we are unalterably devoted to our republican form

"i. That we are unalterably devoted to our republican a of government, as established by the patriots of 1776, and it we demonste the assumption of those who seek to justify late Rebellion by declaring that republican institutions in proved to be a failure; that we have no sympathy with m architat or imperialists, but foundly lone that our free limitions may endore to the latest posterily; to which end please ourselves to contribute, as much as in us lies, beariy and undeviating support of the conditutional author of the Government of the United States and of the State.

"2. That we fully recognize the supremacy of the Court item of the United States, and of the issue made in pursuan thereof, that we believe it was wisely ordained that the should be the supreme law of the land, in all the States of the Line.

should be the supreme law of the land, in all the States of the Union, a ything in the Constitution and laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding, that we regard the union of the States, under the Constitution, as the best guarantee of civil liberty to the American people, and that under the powerful and beings influence of the Union, we and our posterity may reasonably hope to eploy the fallest protection for life and property, and the largest measure of presperity and happiness.

reasonably hope to enjoy the fallest protection for life and property, and the largest measure of prosperity and flappiness.

2. That we hold the act of Seccesion, adopted in convention, at the city of Austin, on the first day of February, A. D. 1861, to have been in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the constitutional obligations of the State of Texas to the other States of the United and wold from the beginning.

4. That we feel, in its full force, the obligation which rests upon the whole people of the United States to maintain the National credit; and to that ond we pledge ourselves to give a hearty support to the National Government in all proper efforts for the liquidation and discharge of the public debt, and we will oppese every effort to repudits the same, and every effort to hursen the loyal people of the United States with the debt of the Confederate States, or any portion of it.

2. That we have unabated confidence that the wisdom and parnoism of the President of the United States, and of the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, will prove mechanic to the task of guiding the country safely through the peris and difficulties of the present time, and of reatoring the States to their constitutional relations to each other, in such manner that the great principles of constitutional liberty will be at the same time vindicated and preserved.

5. That we assigned see sincerely in the act of the nation abolishing Stavery, and that we will endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the freed people in our midst by treating them with justice, and by according to them, not gradgingly, but willingly and heartily, the rights which are now, or may hereafter be, secured to them by the Constitution and the laws.

7. That we proclaim anew the liberty of speech and of the "7. That we proclaim anew the liberty of speech and of the "7.

hereafter be, secured to them by the Constitution and the laws.

"7. That we proclaim anew the liberty of speech and of the press, and the right of the people to assert and publish their opinions upon all subjects touching the public welfare; that upon the preservation of these inestimable rights depend the permanent existence and value of republican government; that their suppression in this State, during the past five years, was both runious and despotic, and that we hold it to be one of the highest duttes of the people to rally to their reassertion, and to fix thom upon immovable foundations.

"E. That our form of Government reposes upon the intelligence of the people, and that an honest and patriotic devotion to its great principles is otherly consistent with individual freedom of opinion. That we fully recognize the fact that very grave questions are now for the first time presented to the people, and that we, therefore, freely tolerate differences of opinion upon all subjects not embraced within the foregoing propositions.

MARYLAND.

ing to carry their State as usual: They have recently held great meetings at Frederick and at Baltimore, which were ably addressed by several leading Mem-

as follows:

House of Representatives.

Washivoron City, May 18, 1886.

Gentlemen, My heart beats in unbow with the callest Union men who will assemble to might in Baltimore to renew together their piedges of devotion to the great principle commanded both by patriotism and duty, that loyal men should govern a preserved Republe, and regret sincerely that the constant preserve on my time pravents my being with them.

Congress remains firm united, and indexible in its adherence to that principle. Not only in the organization last Pocember, but also in the passage of the act protecting Union officers from Rebel suits, in placing the Civil Karles bill by a two thirds vose among our national statutes, and in the adoption of the irreversible guarantees proposed by the Committee on Recenstruction, the Union ranks in the House bave been, with scarcely an exception, unbroken; and the justice of the cames will keep them united to the end.

If its policy needed any rindication, it would be found in the abuse of the endmine of the conarry with which it has been honored. Every man conspications in the wicked rebellion which threatened the nation's life denounces it. Every traitor chieftain, with the blood of markered Union defenders still underlied upon his skirts, denounces it. Our embittered enemies, who tung as deserters Southern Unionists captured Episting under the clid flag, denounce it. The Richwood Ensister. which prophesied less than a week ago that, though conquered, the end is not yet, denounces it. The Southern presses which have nominated the military leader of the Rebellion for the Presidency of the Union he drew the sword to destroy denounce it. The Southern banqueters who honor "the lost cause" by drinking to it silent and standing miniming the manner in which particles honor the memory of the Father of his Country, denounce it. The maner in which particles honor the memory of the Father of his Country, denounce it. The maner in which particles bears the memory of the Father of his Country, denounce it. The m

vote—and this was in June, 1864, less than two years ago—Congress adjourned amid the confident boastings of our opponents that the places that knew as then would know us no more thereafter. But even with their war-cry against us of "an Abolition war," and their appeals whether "white men should be drafted to free negroes," the loyal people over-whelmed them at the polls, turned all their premature rejoicings into sorrow, and returned over 100 majority to the Honse—the most sweeping victory ever known in our political history. The popular heart is as seend and as true to the right now as it was then. The policy proposed by Congress cannot be justly regarded as extreme or viadictive, even by those who, having forsworn their country, enacting that all who would not surrender their birthright should be treated as alien enemies, raising armies to war on the Union, and signalizing their power by the most infamous persecutions, outrages, stavation and murders ever known in a civilized land, now demand what they claim as "their rights," in the most arrogant and indignant terms. If it is criticlesed, on the other hand, by those who do not think it goes far enough, Congress can point to the examples of John Bright and Stuart Mill in the British Parliament, who labor with zeal, not for all that they may desire, but for what is attainable.

I rejoice that those in Maryland who sustain its wise and

with zeal, not for an test they may tainable.

I rejoice that those in Maryland who sustain its wise and judicious registry law, and who believe at a time like this in the language of your cell, "that none but those who have been consistently loyal from the beginning should rule in the councils of the nation or State," at and by Congress so nobly, and as they stand by it and all the difficulties of its position, they will always with it in its final triumph. The whole country now as they stand by it and all the difficulties of its position, they will share with it in its final triumph. The whole country now acquiseces in the abolition of Slavery, so bitterly fought through four sessions of Congress in all us preliminary stages. So will the country indorese its policy now, which is but a fitting and necessary sequence and consummation of that great eact. And after ages will honor the members and the people who stood so firmly and so faithfully in this hour of trial for justice, for humantry, for loyalty, and for the treast interests of the nation. Very truly yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

A WORD FOR COLORED TROOPS.

Gen. Grant remarks, in a letter which we published yesterday, that while all the white volunteers have ecome dissatisfied with the service and are no longer of any use, the colored volunteers, with equal right to claim their discharge, do not desire to be mustered out. Gen. Grant might have added that there were good reasons for the different temper of these two classes of troops. The white soldier, thinking his contract for service during the war has been performed, is impatient to return to his usual occupations, and to his old life as a citizen. Why! Because he will return to more lucrative employment and a more honorable position. The black soldier, equally aware that his contract has expired, prefers to remain in the service. Why? Because, as a soldier, he has protection and rights which, the moment he doffs his uniform, he renounces, and which he may never be able to regain. Within the last two months a great number of col-

ored troops have been discharged the service, although desirous to remain, and a considerable number of white troops are retained, although, as Gen. Grant says, they are eager to go, and are useless. That strikes us as very poor economy, to say the least. The Government thinks it a light matter to turn adrift a hundred thousand men, who in its hour of peril helped to save it from destruction. Who cares what becomes of the black troops? Who remembers that they are for the most part disbanded only to be left to destitution, and to be exposed to the vindictive persecution of their late masters. The black men get lectures enough from all quarters, but we are glad to find one officer who thinks they deserve a word of thanks, and a word of encouragement in the struggle they are about to enter upon. Gen. James S. Brisbin, having just mustered out the last colored regiment of his command, issues an order from which we make an extract or two, alike honorable to him and to the men of the 6th U. S. Colored Cavalry. "Your services being no longer required by the

Government, you will be immediately mustered out and disbanded. Well and faithfully have you done your duty, and in the name of the Government I thank you for the valuable services you have rendered. The battles of Kingsport, Marion, and Saltyour children." The General proceeds to remind his soldiers that they are legally as free as white men, and that it is their right and duty to maintain their freedom. "If men beat, oppress, or strive to enslave you, Resist. There are two ways of maintaining freedom, by the bayonet and with the ballot. The Government in due time, will give you one, or the other, or both." "Since the war soldiers have deserted, but notwithsanding you were offered for labor on plantations twice as much pay as you were receiving from the Government, not a single black soldier deserted." Surely an honorable tribute to the fidelity of the blacks.

There have been, we believe, a few-and only a few-promotions of black soldiers from the ranks, and those were made in exceptional circumstances. Gen. Brisbin is the first officer of the Regular Army who has recommended such promotions-a fact that deserves to be remembered to his credit. He cordially indorses the certificate of a Board of Examiners in favor of Sergeant-Major Helm of the 6th United States Colored Cavalry, as follows:

"Sergt, Benjamin Helm having commanded creditably a company in time of war, and having passed the necessary examination as to capacity, the color of his skin, in my opinion, should not bar his promotion. I therefore earnestly recommend him to the Hon. Secretary of War for the position of Brevet-Second-Lieutenant, and as an act of justice to a brave and deserving soldier, ask that his commission may be issued as soon as possible."

We do not know what may be the result of such an we are certain that the Government owes it to the black troops to recognize their services by the promo translates a portion as follows: tion of some of them to such rank as white soldiers for similar services would attain."

PRISONS AND PRISON DISCIPLINE. One of society's adjourned but perpetually recurring

questions is that referring to crime and criminals. Good men live in the hope of making all men good at some time or other-of discovering a system by which virtue will become the rule of human conduct. Half of our social problems depend upon this. If people only knew how good it was to be good the work would be done. The pleasure of frankness, of saying yes or no, being able to look every man in the eye, of respecting the personal relations of labor, is far sweeter The Unconditional Unionists, though deserted by a than the most attractive vice. This is commonplace few of those they elevated to high positions, are rally- philosophy, perhaps, but so is the constant repetition of every truth. We consider these social questions over and over again until all argument seems dead and bers of Congress. To the latter, Speaker Colfax wrote against lying and the incentives to industry that we counsel for the defendant. The Indianapolis Journal once found in our spelling-books. Here is the twenty-first annual report of the Execu-

tive Committee of the Prison Association of New-York, 232 pages, part first, only, and full of strange interest. It is the annual record of the efforts of a company of good men, to see that if there is not some wheat among the tares of society, some hidden residue of gold in the alloy which "law" throws from its crucible. That justice shall be done to the destituter that discharged prisoners shall receive a helping hand in their struggles toward an honest life: that evil associations shall be withheld from the punished criminal, is the purpose of these gentlemen. During the twenty-one years of the Society's existence, 72,564 persons have been visited in prison; 21,928 complaints have been examined; 5,930 complaints have been abandoned at the instance of the Society; 6,692 prisoners have been discharged from custody through the interposition of the Society; 11,281 discharged prisoners have been aided in various ways; 3,302 discharged convicts provided with situations. Twentyone years well spent, and honest useful work well Certain suggestive facts crop out of this report

which should be well considered in our philosophy. We find that war greatly influences crime -that during war the social bonds seem to loosen. they would be the first to feel its lack of honesty or of strength, and the first to proclaim their need of a better organization. But they speak in quite other terms. They say "the colored race looks up to it for protection." Anyon will see that we have lost our protection." Anyon will see that we have lost our protection." Anyon will see that we have lost our protection." Anyon will see that we have lost our protection."

They would be the first to feel its lack of honesty or of strength, and the first to proclaim being one of the first assurances that Mr. Lincoln the capital. He was, soon after his feet. From them Congress appeals to the people, and I have against the same object when they beisaguered the capital. He was chosen Governor of Indiana in 1860—his election being one of the first to proclaim the capital. He was commended in the congress and harmless at its feet. From them Congress appeals to the people, and I have no feet of the return to power, but the loyal men said No. and the governor of the result. When the congress appeals to the people, and I have no fear of the result. When the congress are object when they beisaguered the capital.

Foreign immigration fosters erime, partly from the feet that some European nations make America, in a fact that some European nations make America, in a fact that some European nations make out its meaning. We will thank The Adortic that some European nations of the Province of poor human nature predominates.

Foreign immigration fosters erime, partly from the feet that some European nations make America, in a fact that some European nations make America, in a fact that some European nations make America, in a fact that some European nations make America, in a fact that some European nations make America, in a fact that some European nations make America, in a fact that some European nations make America, in a fact that some European nations make America, in a fact that some European nations make America, in a fact that some European nations make America, in a

erally avoids the rural districts. Two-thirds of our criminals are under thirty years of age. Reformatory influences are used with good results. Twenty years ago three out of ten discharged convicts were recommitted; now, scarcely more than one out of ten. The principle of labor is introduced into prison life with good results. Convict labor now exceeds by \$60,000 a year the cost of convict living-the surplus going to pay the salaries of prison officers. It seems to us that when the convicts earn their living they have done their duty to the State, and should be allowed the residue of their time for education and selfimprovement. The lash no longer exists in the prison. The food of the prisoner is improved. In other times punishment was the controlling element of prison discipline, now the poor wretches are stimulated by reward and hope. In other times (horrible thought, and not pleasant to think of in connection with our ancestors) every child born in prison died from had air and unwholesome food. Now the little creatures are taken and raised under pure influences. The conviet prison is no longer a school of vice, a moral lazar-house, absorbing, increasing and distributing contagion. All this the society has done, and yet its field has been scarcely touched.

In addition to these labors, the society does much toward advancing the science of penology. Prison discipline is a practical art, and deserves careful study. The question is not how can we best keep a certain number of men locked up, chained-surrounded by bars and walls-and prevented from escaping. That is merely a vulgar problem in mechanics, and may be solved by reproducing the old bastile. Can we not so treat those criminals that they will forsake forever the path of crime. Can we not educate public opinionup to the recognition of the manhood of man-so that whenever a poor sufferer falls by the wayside he is not to be thrown into a ditch like so much carrion. What can we expect of men who ask of their keepers "Who is Jesus Christ of whom we hear so much." said a prison visitor to a profane convict, "why de you not have better thoughts ?" "Better thoughts," was the forlorn response, "where shall I get them?" This question coming to us from the dungeon, from the heart of an outcast and felon, embraces the whole philosophy. The society in its narrow way is doing all it can to answer it. Let us do more !

The recent meeting in St. Louis, called in commenoration of the capture of Camp Jackson, resolved itself into a Reconstruction Committee, and listened to speeches from Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, Gov. Fletcher of Missouri, the Hon, Chas. S. Drake, and other eminent gentlemen. Afterward, it unanimously adopted, among others, the following resolutions:

among others, the following resolutions:

Resolved, first, That the question of reconstruction of rebellious States belonging to the people through their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive, we cannot approve of the attempt of the Executive to organize and recognize the existence of State Governments in those States without the consent of Congress.

Second, White we are opposed to the adoption by the General Government of a policy of revenge in its dealings with those recently engaged in rebellion, we highly reprobate the policy of placing the government of the States to be reconstructed in the hands of those who have participated in rebellion against the Federal Government.

Third, We are unalterably fixed in our opposition to the admission to sects in the National Legislature of persons what have actively participated in the rebellion, until all questions growing out of it are settled.

Forth, That the wisdom and firmness of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, displayed in the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the vato of the President, merits the warm approval of all true friends of freedom and liberal government.

Fighs, We regard it as the only true policy not to admit any

erament.

Fifth, We regard it as the only true policy not to admit any representative of the late Rebel States into the National Legislature until they have given ample guarantees for a truly republican form of government in future, and we are entirely opposed to the repeal or modifications of the so-called Congress civil test oath.

And they conclude with this practical suggestion:

"That we hold it to be the duty of Congress not to adjourn before the 4th of March, 1867, unless the reconstruction of the Union has been settled before that time in the same of the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence."

-Virginia, in her Convention of last week, answere back to Missouri, and even more explicitly places herself on the platform of Impartial Suffrage. With two Southern States only just Free proclaiming their readiness to enfranchise the negro, can any State of closed," adds Gen. Brisbin, "many white cavalry the Free North refuse to stand on the platform of Equal Rights for all.

> The Republican Union State Committee of Illinois have called a State Convention to meet at Springfield on the 8th of August. The call is addressed to all

"who are in favor of keeping traitors out of the halls of Congress, and of asserting and maintaining the right of the loyal people, through their representatives in Congress, to fix and determine the conditions on which the States lately in Reledion shall be permitted to participate in the Government of the United States."

Each County is authorized to be represented as follows:

"The ratio is one delegate for every 200 votes cast for Lin-coln in 1884, and one for every fraction of 180 or over." -We hope the time is not distant when this fair, honest, Republican ratio will be established in our State and especially in this City, instead of the existing rotten-borough system, which enables 2,000 Republican voters in our lower Wards to balance

We have borne this imposition quite too long. F TL. V V Times had recently an oracular leader on Mexico, which its Mexican correspondent says can ed much autoyance to the Liberals, while La Societad, an application as matters now stand at Washington, but Imperial organ, reprinted it, and glorided it in an article whereof The Times's correspondent afore-aid

8,000 Republican voters in St. Lawrence County.

"The importance of this article of The Poses is highly important, as we cannot but conclude that it is the sure indication of the sentiments of the Washington Cabinet, incomach as we perfectly well know that The Times is Mr. Sward's official organ; further we believe that the article in question coavers the ideas of the French Government, and its not furdictant arrangement of the Mexican question with the United

La Sociedad will excuse us. "The importance" of The Times's manifesto is quite unimportant-in fact, could hardly be more so. And The Times is not "Mr. Seward's official organ," though the Editor is in friendly personal relations with the Premier. La Sociedad has been hoaxed, or is trying to hoax the Mexicans.

COLONEL JACQUES of Illinois has just been tried on the indictment found against him in Kentucky for rape and triumphantly acquitted. None of the witnesses summoned on his behalf were examined. but the case was submitted on the testimony of the every illustration becomes as trite as the warnings prosecution without a word of argument from the

The wroteles who undertook to swear Col Jacques lote the "The wretches who undertook to swear Col Jacques ioto penitentary succeeded in convicing the July that they we a graceies pack of liars, and so completely demolished the select that no testimony was needed on behalf of the access that no testimony was needed on behalf of the access the was prepared to prove, by some of the best men in fillicithat he was in that State at times when some of the wrince testilled to his presence in Louisville, and his participation the alleged crime, and by others that he was in this city overtain day in which it was sworn by a prosecuting with he was in Louisville, but the proof was unnecessary."

Perhaps The World and some other Copperhead journals will remember the vituperation they heaped upon Col. Jacques and the Republican party when the accusation was first made against him some months

ago and retract it. And perhaps they won't. The New-Haren Palladium, with reference to the Senatorial contest in Connecticut, says:

"We are informed that Mr. Faster has taken precisely the course which we have anticipated from him as an honorable man, and has written a decided letter to one of the disorganizers here repudiating the whole conspiracy, withdrawing his name from it, and declaring that he will have neither part nor -We trust the above is true, both for the country's sake and Mr. Foster's. The fact, not hitherto stated by us, that the caucus at which Gen. Ferry was nomiated pledged its members beforehand to abide the

ecision of a majority, renders the meditated perfidy

even more indefensible than we had supposed it.

The Advertiser and Union (Auburn) bas a leader on the position and duties of the Republican party so